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Historical Memoirs
OF
CLIFTON,
KINGS CO., N. B.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

BUSINESS.

SCHOOLS.

CHURCH.

SOCIAL LIFE.

RECORDS OF LATE HEADS OF FAMILIES

By R. W. WETMORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.:
PRESS OF GEORGE E. DAY.
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CLIFTON VILLAGE, the short stretch of land in Kingston, Kings County, on the northwest side of the Kennebecasis River, between the "Sugar Loaf" and the "Mountain," comprises the lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of land that are on record as having been conveyed in the Kingston Grant from the government, "to Wm. Tyng and others." The lots were surveyed, 60 rods wide, along the shore of the river, and to a rear line about two miles back from the water; containing about 200 acres each.

SETTLEMENT.

In the first settlement of the place, there were two men ——— Stewart and ——— Gambell, who seem from accounts, to have had charge of two of these lots, prior to 1799. But they did not remain long in the place.

The first real settlement, in what finally became Clifton Village, appears to have been by David Brown Wetmore, in 1799 (one of the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick from New York in 1783); who lived there with his family until 1820, on the place (lots 3 4 and 5) owned and occupied (after his removal to Norton) by his son, Justus S. Wetmore.

The lots 6, 7, and 8 were in time taken up respectively by David Wetmore, James W. Puddington and Joseph Flewelling.

Before this first settlement, two men, Jacob Thomas and John Merry, "squatted" on different spots on the place, and remained there unmolested until they died.

The country, when settled, was one primitive forest, and travelling was necessarily by water, or by foot-path through the wood. The people obtained their living mostly from what they could raise on the land they had managed to "clear up" on their farms; grain and potatoes being the chief dependence, no blight or bug troubling the latter. But they sold as much timber and cordwood as they could find market for.

Soon after Mr. David B. Wetmore came to the village, a saw and a grist mill were started on a stream two miles down the river (Moss Glen). Many years later (about 25), a saw mill, grist mill and carding machine were gradually established one mile up the river (Waddell's). Thus the settlers were enabled to have their grain ground, lumber sawn and wool carded near at home.

SHIP BUILDING.

In 1815 Justus S. Wetmore started building ships, a business quite active in Saint John at that time, and the work gradually increased. Small vessels were built at first, and as the builders became more acquainted with the work, and also the markets for it, larger ones were undertaken. These ships were sold in England at that time.

This work at the ships and getting timber for them gradually drew many people to settle in the village and in the vicinity around it.

In 1845 Wm. P. Flewelling commenced building vessels also, and the two shipyards running in the village gave employment to many, so that the place was sometimes thronged with workmen, and the houses crowded.

For about 25 years from the time the two shipyards were both running in the village, Clifton was more or less a busy centre. A large amount of money for wages, timber, etc., was distributed in the village and surroundings. Vessels were then sold, generally, to shareholders in St. John. But a change about this time began to come slowly over the industry. Prices for vessels were not as good as formerly and continued dropping. Steel vessels were gradually superseding the wooden ones, so that in a short time there was little demand for the latter, and in 1883, the shipbuilding in Clifton, which had been slow for some time, ceased.

NAME AND POST OFFICE.

In 1852, by a public meeting of the men of the district, a resolution was carried by a large majority, in a regular vote naming the village "Clifton." Also a post office was established about the same time in the village, the post office for Clifton being then at Kingston, five miles distant.

FRUIT GROWING.

In 1867 the industry of growing small fruit was started in Clifton by D. P. Wetmore,—strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Strawberries were cultivated more plentifully than any other of the fruits, and were the first grown in the province as a business crop.

The farmers looked on doubting; but seeing successful crops result and good markets for them, the villagers soon took up the cultivation of strawberries, and Clifton rapidly became a very busy berry growing community.

The berries of all the growers were brought together to Mr. Wetmore, as they were picked and immediately shipped by him to wherever the markets promised best.

One of the best day's shipment of strawberries was 5,888 quarts, July 16th, 1894.

One of the greatest shipments in one season, was 26,970 quarts, 1880. Net average prices per quart for each season's shipment of strawberries returned to growers at Clifton were as follows for the years named:

1874	..	..	21 cts	1879	..	..	10 cts
1875	..	..	15 cts	1880	..	..	11 cts
1876	..	..	17 cts	1882	..	..	10 cts
1877	..	..	13 cts	1885	..	..	8 cts
1878	..	..	11 cts	1886	..	..	8 cts

Strawberry culture in Clifton has lately for some reason become some less, only two or three parties now (1912) following it up. But it is a live and profitable business elsewhere in the province today.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

School in some form must have been taught in the settlement as early as 1812, for the people of the village, who were children at that time, had attended school by their own statements, and were fairly in command of reading, writing and especially arithmetic. But no account of any early school has been handed down. It is likely it was private in a way,—that is, that it was kept in a private house, and the teacher paid in full for his tuition work by his patrons. “Government allowance” was not known at that time.

One of the first “school masters” and very probably the first was Mr. G. H. Nixon, a man counted very skillful in writing and expert in arithmetic.

About 1825 or 1830, Justus S. Wetmore had a small school house built in his grounds, about four rods to the northeast from his house and close to the lower side of the road, in which school for the village was kept for a

number of years. In 1844 this building was moved to a spot on the upper side of the road some forty rods north-east of Mr. Wetmore's house, where, by enlarging, when needed, it stood as the public school house for Clifton, until the school was moved to the lower flat of the Masonic Hall in 1863.

While the school building was in Mr. Wetmore's grounds, he employed and paid the teacher, and charged a tuition fee to other families that sent children to the school. After the building was moved from his place, as stated, and in charge of the people of the village, a school was opened in it and supported by the methods then in vogue.

The plan usually followed to see whether a school could be "got up" or started was to pass around a paper for "signers" for pupils,—that is, each head of a family would write over his signature how many pupils he would furnish to the school for the contemplated year to be taught.

The government allowance was small and in consequence a larger amount for the teacher had to be made up by those signing for pupils, being divided pro rata among them.

The "signers" also had to board the teacher, each for that proportion of the year that the number of pupils or pupil or fraction of a pupil that he signed for bore to the whole.

"Quarterly scholars" were admitted, the pay for their tuition going to either the teacher or the "signers," as agreed upon.

In getting up a school—often a difficult matter—people who had no children to educate frequently signed for a pupil more or less, to assist the enterprise.

The ability of a person to manage a school was decided by a local school board of the parish. If he or she could “pass the board” it qualified the person to teach.

The higher grade teachers received a license to teach from a Provincial Board of Education.

The “boarding round” system, which was unpleasant for the teacher, was discontinued after a number of years.

The first teacher employed in the school house after its removal from Mr. Wetmore’s grounds, also the first to be engaged by the people through the process mentioned, was Edward T. Whitman, of Nova Scotia.

All this process of getting up and running a school was changed by the introduction of the school law of 1872.

The Masonic Hall of Clifton being completed (1863) under the superintendence of Midian Lodge, F. and A.M., was built for the several purposes of lodge rooms for the Free Masons, Temperance and Orange Societies, for school accommodation, and for general public gatherings.

The lower flat was allotted to the school district (which had stood part of the cost of the building) for school rooms, and was divided into two apartments to suit graded or departmental schools.

For a number of years after the departmental schools opened, a superior class of school was taught, and pupils came from different parts of the country to attend it.

In 1904 the Macdonald Consolidated School was opened at Kingston and the people of Clifton school district resolving by a vote to join with it, the Clifton school ended. Since that time the pupils of the district are being driven by van to the Consolidated School.

The teachers of the school in Clifton from the time the village was settled until the Macdonald school was opened at Kingston,—a period of ninety-two years,—are named below, in order very nearly as employed :

G. H. Nixon,	Minnie Wilson,
Mary A. Fairweather,	Cecil Jones,
Edward Whitman,	Maud Waldron,
Enoch Pitt,	Maggie Smith,
Angus McAfee,	Grace Pettingell,
Margaret Flewelling,	Nellie Ryan,
Hugh M. Parlee,	S. Busby Allan,
John S. Hay,	Clara Frost,
Jane Condell,	Lucretia Marvin,
——— O'Regan,	Rebecca Bennett,
D. P. Wetmore.	Agnes Gray,
Annie Carter,	Gavin Hamilton,
Ernest P. Flewelling,	L. Inglewood Flower,
Joseph H. Morrison,	Genevieve Wetmore,
W. Carey Burnham,	W. A. E. Dykeman,
Fred H. Wetmore,	Miss ——— Simonds,
Wm. Wilson.	Ida M. Beals,
G. Hudson Flewelling,	F. S. Chapman,
J. Herbert Wright,	Lillian Flewelling,
Jas. E. Wetmore,	Elizabeth Tibbets,
Louise Wetmore,	Kathleen Wooster,
——— Bishop,	Ethel Fairweather.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

The first settlers in the village of Clifton were about all members of the Church of England and formed a part of the congregation of Trinity Church, Kingston. But about 1830, the village filling up, owing to the ship-building industry, occasional afternoon and evening services were held by Rev. Mr. Scovil, rector of Kingston, in the house of Justus S. Wetmore, Esq.

About this time (1832-33) the church was built at Gondola Point, directly across the river from Clifton, and became a regular place of worship for the people on the northwest side of the water. After the church was completed (1833) the Rev. William W. Walker, Rector of Hampton, held regular fortnightly services in it. Later (1835) the church was consecrated by Bishop Inglis.

The congregation was largely from the Clifton side of the river, the choir also for a number of years.

After the school house was enlarged (1884) the church services at Clifton were held in it, instead of Mr. Wetmore's house, and so continued until the Masonic Hall was completed (1863). From that time until All Saints Church was built (1885) the people of the village gathered for divine worship in the more ample and suitable room of the Hall.

THE NEW CHURCH.

August 29th, 1883, the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, of Winnipeg, grandson of Justus S. Wetmore, gave a lec-

ture in Clifton Hall, on Missionary Work in the North West.

After the lecture was over, Mr. Pentreath spoke of the desirability of having a church at Clifton, and strongly urged the people to undertake the building of a House of God for the village. The reverend gentleman gave it as his decided opinion that a church, neat and appropriate, and, though necessarily small, yet ample for the community and beautiful as well, **COULD BE BUILT IN CLIFTON**, if the people joined together to do so and earnestly and willingly bent to the work.

As a venture, it was proposed and moved before the meeting that the people of the village "do undertake the building of a church in Clifton."

A discussion pro and con followed. Many feared that the undertaking would be beyond the resources of the village. Others, with Mr. Pentreath, thought that a large amount of outside help could be obtained to supplement the efforts of Clifton and the vicinity surrounding it, and that the church could be built.

On the question being put by the chairman the vote was unanimous for the undertaking.

The following persons were then elected a committee to arrange the necessary details for building the church: R. W. Wetmore, G. Hudson Flewelling, D. P. Wetmore, W. Hawksley Merritt.

THE WORK COMMENCED.

On the following Oct. 12th, the church building committee, after having considered various proposals

and sites for the church, finally selected a plot of land at the lower end of the village, near the "Sugar Loaf," given by D. P. Wetmore, for the church building grounds and also for a burying ground, about one acre in extent. A subscription paper, and other means for raising funds, were at once started.

THE SEWING CIRCLE.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the village energetically took hold of the project of gathering funds for the work, and proved itself a powerful auxiliary before the church was completed.

FIRST WORK FOR BUILDING.

On Oct. 29th, Gabriel Merritt's team, with man, J. Edward Flewelling and R. W. Wetmore, were levelling and grading the grounds for the foundation of the church.

The first SOD turned was by the teamster, Bernard McLaughlin, a Roman Catholic. The rector of the parish, Rev. H. S. Wainwright, being in Bermuda at this time, was through circumstances unable to take any material share in the work.

The Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, at his own expense, engaged W. C. Harris, an architect of Winnipeg, Man., to make out full plans for the church. These plans were sent by mail in full detail to the building committee as required in the progress of the work.

In the spring and summer of 1884, at odd times, and principally by "SUBSCRIPTION" work, the foundation

was prepared; the square frame all put up ready for boarding; the windows set and floor laid. The windows and doors were built by R. W. Wetmore, the previous winter.

The contract of the work of putting on the roof and spire and finishing the outside was let to Frost & Langstroth, of Hampton, in September, for \$490.00, and their work was completed on November 22nd following.

The glass, which had been ordered from Mr. McCausland & Son, Montreal, came along on January 7th, 1885, and was placed in the windows, April 18th, by a volunteer party of Clifton people.

The inside finish of woodwork was machined by J. & J. D. Howe in St. John, and after the plastering was put up under the charge of R. W. Wetmore, in the months of September and October. The seats, let by contract to J. & J. D. Howe, were finished at the same time.

MEMORIALS IN THE CHURCH.

The memorials placed in the church, while adding to the beauty and interest, carried another good feature along with them in that the building committee were relieved from their cost.

The expense of the GLASS ONLY was paid for by parties having memorial windows put in, and, excepting the chancel window, this was done, for each, by relatives of the person in whose memory the window was placed. All the windows are memorial windows.

EAST WINDOW.

In memory of

The Rev. W. E. SCOVIL, 1816-1876,

Late Rector of Kingston.

The gift of the people of Kingston Parish,
obtained by subscriptions.

LARGE WEST WINDOW.

In memory of

Wm. P. FLFWELLING, 1814-1875;

JUSTUS S. WETMORE, 1788-1873;

DAVID WETMORE, 1803-1881.

THE TWO SMALLER WEST WINDOWS.

In memory of

E. SUSANNAH FLEWELLING, 1825-1878;

MARY E. (Flewelling) MERRITT, 1827-1878.

THE SEVEN SIDE WINDOWS.

In memory of

EDWYN PENTREATH, 1812-1880;

ROBERT E. PUDDINGTON, 1838-1876;

J. EDMUND PUDDINGTON, 1837-1880;

CHARLES MCFARLAND, 1801-1864;

JOHN BRIEN, 1799-1874;

J. SHERWOOD WETMORE, 1856-1879;

C. ADELA (Flewelling) STEWART, 1848-1875.

ORGAN RECESS WINDOW.

In memory of

MARGARET S. FLEWELLING, 1856-1882.

ALTAR AND REREDOS.

In memory of

JANE HOWE, 1803-1874

Given by her sons Jonas and John D. Howe.

PRAYER DESK.

In memory of

FREDERIC N. FLEWELLING, 1852-1866,

Given by his brother, Rev. J. E. Flewelling.

LECTERN.

Given by Rev. D. I. WETMORE.

The church, being now finished, his Lordship Bishop Medley, Metropolitan of Canada, on the third day of November, 1885, performed the ceremony of consecrating it, under the name of All Saints Church.

The burying ground was also consecrated at the same time.

The burying ground was staked out, in lots and walks, a few days after the consecration.

The Rev. Ernest P. Flewelling, son of Wm. P. Flewelling, was, after its consecration, the first clergyman to hold service in All Saints Church, Clifton, Nov. 8th, 1885.

The people met for divine worship in the church regularly, from the date of its consecration. All Saints, getting its quota of Sunday services among the (now) four churches of the parish.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the building of ALL SAINTS CHURCH at Clifton.

Cost, as completed on Nov. 3rd, 1885.

Building lot and burying ground (given)	\$ 100 00
Building, foundation, grading and stoves, with Insurance until 1891	2492 08
Seats in full, Nave and Choir,	200 00
Altar, Prayer Desk, Lectern, Carpets, and Linen (given)	200 00
Memorial Windows, (given)	257 50
Total cost,	<u>\$3,249 58</u>

Receipts from the time the work began until the account was closed, 1891:

Subscriptions, gifts and contributions in cash.	
materials and work,	\$1,752 24
Clifton Sewing Circle contribution,	876 45
Lectures, Concerts, etc.,	378 95
Grant from S. P. C. K.	241 94
	<u><u>\$3,249 58</u></u>

Account squared and closed, Jan. 1st, 1891.

FURNISHINGS

Placed in the church since it was consecrated.

PULPIT—1898.

In Memory of

DAVID P. WETMORE, 1836-1893.

Given by his son Howard P. Wetmore.

FONT—1900,

In Memory of

GENEVIEVE (WETMORE) FROST, 1863-1899.

Given by husband, sisters and brothers.

ORGAN—1901.

By subscriptions, through D. P. WETMORE.

BELL—1887.

By subscriptions, through D. P. WETMORE.

EUCCHARISTIC VESSELS, 1901.

In memory of

E. MARSHALL WETMORE—1838-1883,

by his daughters, Ella M. and Margaret E.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHAIRS, 1886.

By Miss Mary A. Wetmore.

A good outfit of chandelier lamps—*accounts not preserved.*

Memo—Values of furnishings to the church.

Organ, \$149; Altar, \$125; Bell, \$82; East Window, \$100; West Window, \$81; Prayer Desk, \$15; Lectern, \$10; Pulpit, \$45; Font \$30; Eucharistic Vessels, \$20.

SOCIAL LIFE.

The social conditions and life of the early settlers of Clifton, were, as a matter of course, about the same as those of other settlers in the wilderness of New Brunswick at that time. The men, women and children were too busy to spend much time in social pleasures. About everything they used or needed had to be grown or made. There was no store at hand to lean upon for necessary articles, even if one had the money to pay for them, which was unlikely.

St. John was a long trip away by a rowboat, and only the plainest essentials for living were to be obtained even there.

Notwithstanding the trouble of cooking and baking over the open fireplace and the spinning, weaving and making garments, added to dairy work and the care of the poultry—hens, ducks, geese and turkeys—yet, the women found time to make informal calls and quiet visits to each other, taking their knitting or other work to be employed at while they chatted.

FROLICS.

In cleaning up the woodland, to make fields for cropping, it was necessary to burn the brush and logs. The logs being large and heavy to handle, it was soon found advantageous to have a "frolic," that is a party of men at a "log piling." So the custom of having "frolics" at each man's place started, and became established. The women to keep up their end of the business, would prob-

ably gather together, and have a "quilt on" at the place where the frolic was. Then, in the evening, the "real frolic" came on.

We must not think that because these people worked hard and late and early, dressed very plainly, lived on the simplest fare, that they did not enjoy social life as they had it.

Many a log hut has throbbed to its ridgepole as, to the stirring notes of the "screaming fiddle," flying feet beat time to every demi-semi-quaver of the "Soldier's Joy," "Flowers of Edinburgh" or some equally inspiring air, in "Boston Four" or "Breakdown," when energetic dancing that would fag the present generation in thirty minutes (if it could do it at all,) would be kept on far into the night.

As house room increased, cotillions, and figure dances came more into use at the gatherings of the young people; also, they had 'plays' with singing and action, and often considerable of kissing.

As time passed on, the quadrille, schottisch, polka, and a host of other newer dances came on the boards, and the old dances and "plays" were crowded off.

When the place was densely packed with ship workmen, liquor would occasionally be obtained by them, making some trouble in consequence. But to the credit of Clifton be it said, no rum shop was ever opened in the village.

Card parties, "raffles" and debating societies were frequent evening amusements.

Prince of Wales Division, Sons of Temperance, with its headquarters at Kingston, 1855, took a number of men, old and young, up to its fortnightly meetings.

Later in 1868, this institution merged into Clifton Lodge of Good Templars, with headquarters at Clifton.

Ladies were admitted and its meetings were largely attended. Varied literary and musical entertainment being provided, the meetings became—one might almost say—"A feast of reason, and flow of the soul."

After the Lodge of Templars died out, a Literary Club was formed, of both sexes, which had fortnightly meetings in the hall, with an entertainment role of readings, recitations, songs, debates and a journal or paper edited and written up by the members. This society flourished for a while; then dwindled and finally closed down.

With the failure of shipbuilding, the population of Clifton gradually thinned. The burning of Moss Glen works (1900) also affected it.

Fruit culture and agriculture generally have been allowed to greatly decline. Most of the rising generation, incited possibly by school influence, look for some vocation other than farming.

RECORDS OF LATE HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OWNERS IN CLIFTON.

DAVID BROWN WETMORE, 1764-1845, son of James, son of Rev. James, English descent, came from New York with the Loyalist fleet in 1783 when 19 years old; lived respectively at Hammond River, Kingston and Norton, was colonel of the Kingston militia; a representative of Kings County in the Provincial Legislature many years ago; also Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

He acquired, by grant or otherwise, a block of land at Clifton, comprising lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and on removing to Norton disposed of the land to his children and sister, as follows:

Lot No 1 to Elizabeth (Mrs. Wm. Jewel Flewelling); No. 2, to James; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Justus S.; No. 9, to David; No. 7, to the family of Wm. Puddington, for the benefit of their mother, his sister Esther.

Lots 1 and 2 are about a mile below the village.

Married, 1st, Ruth Sherwood; 2nd, Elizabeth Whitney. Had 15 children.

WILLIAM PUDDINGTON, 1769-1848, son of George (?) Scotch descent, came from New York with the Loyalists of 1783; was a builder of small vessels, scows and boats, mostly at Reed's Point, had charge of the Court House at the latter place, and was living in it with his family when it was burned, 1804; also he built scows at Norton, where he lived a short time.

Married, Esther Wetmore, daughter of James, son of Rev. James. Had 12 children.

JUSTUS S. WETMORE, 1788-1873, son of David B., came to Clifton with his father when eleven years old. Acquired from his father and settled on lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 now (1912) Nos. 3 and 4 owned by O. W. Wetmore; was a leading shipbuilder many years. After he ceased building vessels at Clifton in 1856, he became a partner with Richard Titus and Gabriel Merritt, in shipbuilding business, at Moss Glen, and continued in the business until he died. Carried on farming to a large extent; owned and worked for a number of years the granite quarry at Spoon Island; owned and cut the grass from a large extent of intervale and marsh land at Norton; was engaged in numerous enterprises about the country requiring skill and money; built the "Hall" at Kingston for the Sons of Temperance, for which he received very little in payment; also by the skillful hand of Edwin Fairweather, architect and builder, he had Gondola Point Church built, with what little aid the residents around it could give him in 1833; owned, and ran a high class saw mill at Moss Glen all his mature

life; was Major of Kings County militia; a Justice of the Peace; and a leading and ardent temperance worker; also a Free Mason.

He would drive to Kingston regularly to the meetings of Prince of Wales Division, S. of T., even when he was between 70 and 80 years of age, and get home very late at night as a result. In his multitudinous duties of account keeping and correspondence, he employed no clerk or secretary. For a start in life, had only "one quarter" at school. Married Esther Wetmore, daughter of Izrahiah, son of James. Had three children.

WM. JEWEL FLEWLLING, 1790-1872, son of Enos, son of Thomas, son of John. Welsh descent. Settled on lot No. 1, now (1912) owned by Norman and Ellsworth Puddington, near Moss Glen. He followed farming. Married Elizabeth Wetmore, daughter of David B. Had eight children.

JOSEPH FLEWELLING, 1792-1847, son of Enos, son of Thomas, son of John. Welsh descent.

Acquired and settled on lot No. 8, homestead part of lot owned now (1912) by M. Wright Flewelling. Followed farming; but also built woodboats and small craft. Married Mary Puddington, daughter of Wm. Puddington. Had nine children.

JAMES W. PUDDINGTON, 1798-1860, son of William. Settled on lot No. 7, now (1912) owned by Mrs. D. P. Wetmore; sold all of lot back of road to William P. Flew-

elling (about 1856) and built below road and lived there the rest of his life. Place owned now (1912) by Gilbert Wetmore. Followed farm and ship carpenter work. Built some small vessels himself. Was a Free Mason also a warm "Son of Temperance." Married Elizabeth Wetmore, daughter of Izrahiah, of New York. No children.

JAMES WETMORE, 1801-1881, son of David B. Settled on Lot No. 2, now owned (1912) by Warren Cronk, a farmer; was coroner for many years, also a Free Mason. Married Phoebe Wetmore, daughter of Izrahiah, of New York. Had nine children.

DAVID WETMORE, 1803-1882, son of David B. Was a farmer, brick and stone mason and plasterer; a land and lumber surveyor, something of a wheelwright, a ready penman in writing deeds, wills, etc. In Kings County militia he was known as the "Adjutant," and the title adhered to him long after the militia training ceased.

He was one of the earliest growers of strawberries in Clifton; a warm Free Mason for 57 years, and a zealous member of the Church of England, for which he served as warden, and treasurer of Kingston Parish a number of years; was an expert at figures in his day, especially on the "slide rule". Settled on lot No. 6, now (1912) owned by Wm. Sheldrick.

Married Eliza Whelpley, daughter of Richard, Long Reach, Kings County. Had seventeen children.

DAVID W. PUDDINGTON, 1812-1885, son of William. Bought a building lot on N. E. side of lot No. 7, above road; between brook and cross road; now (1912) owned by W. Burton Flewelling. Built on the lot shortly after marrying, and lived there the rest of his life. Followed ship carpenter work about all his life; was considered an expert mechanic. Married Betsy Flewelling, daughter of John, son of Thomas, son of John. Had four children.

WILLIAM P. FLEWELLING, 1814-1875, son of Joseph. Acquired a triangular corner of lot No. 8 on north east line next river, also lot No. 9, built on the former, and resided there during life. Place now owned (1912) by R. W. Wetmore. Followed ship building about all his life, bought front of lot No. 6 below road for shipyard use; built and run a large water-power mill in his shipyard to saw lumber for vessels; also kept a store in the village in connection with the yard. Was elected a representative of Kings County in Provincial Legislature and later became a member of the Executive Council, as Surveyor-General. Was of a genial, sociable nature; always ready to give a helping hand to any public undertaking. In his later life he was an active and leading member of the Temperance organization of the Good and the British Templars; was well up in Masonic circles and also figured as lieutenant colonel in the old militia.

Married 1st Susannah Wetmore, daughter of James W. Carleton; 2nd, Esther Ann Merritt, daughter of Gabriel

Merritt, N. Y.; 3rd, Charlotte Whelpley, daughter of Richard Whelpley, Long Reach. Had nine children.

J. EDWARD FLEWELLING, 1816-1901, son of Joseph. Acquired, built and lived on part of lot No. 8, now (1912) owned by Chas. E. Puddington. Followed ship carpenter and farming business. Raised berries to a considerable extent. In later years was an enthusiastic member of the temperance body of Good Templars.

Married Deborah A. Flewelling, daughter of John, son of Enos, son of Thos. Had 4 children.

ROBERT J. FLEWELLING, 1823-1910, son of John, son of Enos, son of Thos.

Acquired a lot of land on front of Lot No. 8, and built a house on it, now (1912) owned by A. P. Wetmore. After living there for a number of years, sold out and lived in several places, but finally bought a lot with house just below the road on the south-west line of lot No. 6, at which place he died. Place now (1912) owned by Howard Northrup. He was what was known as a "dubber" in the shipyard, but was a handy man at farming and ordinary carpentering.

Married, 1st, Susannah Flewelling, daughter of Joseph; 2nd, Laura Forester, daughter of Henry. Had one child.

ENOS H. FLEWELLING, 1821-1886, son of Joseph, acquired part of lot No. 8. Built and lived in a house on it, for a number of years followed ship work greater part

of his time. Bought a building lot on southwest side of lot No. 7, just above road. Built house and store on it. Lived there and ran a store for some years; now (1912) owned by G. Hudson Flewelling. Built a small vessel at Reed's Point.

Was foreman for W. P. Flewelling in yard a number of years. Belonged to the mystic craft of F. & A. M.

Married, 1st, Ruth Flewelling, daughter of Thos. A.; 2nd, Hannah Whelpley, daughter of Richard, Long Reach. Had three children.

REV. DAVID I. WETMORE, 1824-1905, son of Justus S.

In later life acquired Lot No. 5 and lived on it; now (1912) owned by A. Henry Flewelling.

Ordained Priest by Bishop Medley, 1848. Had Mission at Welsford, N. B., for ten years. Taught grammar school at Kingston from 1859-1861. He was assistant to Rev. W. E. Scovil, rector of Kingston, in parochial duties for sixteen years; also for Rev. H. S. Wainwright, his successor, until his (Mr. Wetmore's) death.

He was quite a skilful engraver; also ran a small printing press and did job printing to quite an extent.

Was an interested member of Clifton Lodge of Good Templars; also of Midian Lodge, F. & A. M.

Married, Harriett M. Wetmore, daughter of Timothy Robert, Gagetown. Had three children.

MERRITT W. FLEWELLING, son of Joseph. Acquired the homestead and part of Lot No. 8, owned now

(1912) by Mr. Wright Flewelling. Followed ship work most of his life, but was handy at most any carpenter work. Farmed along with all other work. Was foreman in yard for W. P. Flewelling, later for G. H. Flewelling. Was a warm Free Mason.

Married Margaret A. Flewelling, daughter of Thomas A. Had 4 children.

DAVID P. WFTMORE, 1836-186⁹3, son of David. Acquired what was called the "Boarding House," in shipyard days, with lot attached, on Lot No. 7; now (1912) owned by S. S. Carmichael. Later he sold out and took possession of Lot No. 7 from the road to the rear.

He opened up an active and energetic farming business. Made great improvements on his land and became a leading scientific farmer; set out a large amount of apple trees, and dealt freely with small fruits. Was the first to introduce the cultivation of strawberries in this province as a business. Invented the octagonal berry box, now so much in use, and the "strawberry" or "duck bill" hoe. He also introduced many other improvements in agricultural work and fruit culture. The neighborhood generally, followed his lead, and the fields of Clifton, in his time, rose to a higher stage of cultivation than they had before or have since attained.

Began business for himself as a house carpenter, later he became a school teacher. After teaching several years in Clifton, and bringing the school up to a high standard, he was promoted to be inspector of schools, which office he held until his health broke down

He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Agricultural Society in this section of the county; also a leading temperance worker, with the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and British Templars. Was prominent as well in the craft of Free Masonry. He took a lively and zealous part in church work; was warden and treasurer of Kingston church for a number of years.

He was active in militia circles in his time, and on ill health overtaking him, was retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; also was numbered among the "crack shots" of his day. He kept a general store in Clifton for several years. Married, R. Araminta Flewelling, daughter of William P. Had eight children.

CHARLES W. A. PUDDINGTON, 1829-1910, son of William, son of William.

Acquired part of Lot No. 2, now (1912) owned by Ellsworth Puddington. Followed farm work generally, but worked in shipyard a great deal. Was quite an extensive grower of strawberries.

Married Harriet Flewelling, daughter of Wm. Jewel. Had three children.

GEORGE T. FLEWELLING, 1816-1874, son of John.

Bought a strip of land on the rear of Lot No. 9, from W. P. Flewelling, now (1912) owned by Chas. E. Puddington. Built and lived on inner end of it, a half mile from the river. He farmed his place and also worked much in the shipyard, and in the woods as an ox-teamster and was considered an expert with such a team.

Married, Mary E. Flewelling, daughter of Thos. A.
Had four children.

PATRICK HARRITY, 1814-1895, R. C., Irish descent.

Bought a wide stripe of land of W. P. Flewelling, from Lot No. 9, back of hill, to the rear line. Built and lived on it, owned now (1912) by Mrs. D. Buckley. "Harrity's Hill," the elevation just back of his house, is a well known resort of sight-seers on fine summer days.

He was a "hole-borer" in the ship-yard; while his sons were no mean force as ship carpenters.

Married, Rebecca Nesbit. Had eight children.

DANIEL REARDON, 1814-1875, R. C., Irish descent.

Bought a building lot on northeast line of Lot No. 5, above road, alongside of brook, about 1842, owned now (1912) by George H. Flewelling. Built on the lot and remained there until he died. In early life was a "travelling shoemaker," that is, he would go from house to house, making up the footwear required by the people at their own house. Farmers at that time had the hides of their slaughtered animals tanned on shares, at a local tannery, and kept a stock of leather on hand.

He settled down to his trade at home in later life. Was thrifty and saving, although eccentric and sometimes wild in his habits, occasionally drinking to excess.

Married, Sallie Bates, daughter of James, Moss Glen. No children.

HOWARD D. WETMORE, 1841-1905, son of David.

Acquired homestead farm, Lot No. 6, now (1912) owned by Wm. Sheldrick.

Principally a farmer, but in early life was at house carpenter work for some years. Raised strawberries to a large extent. Lived at Westfield, Mass., before settling on homestead.

An active worker in temperance organizations, also in Free Mason Lodge.

Was Captain of No. 1 Company of the 74th Battalion.

Married, 1st, Annie Whelpley, daughter of James S., Long Reach. 2nd, Clara Frost, daughter of Harry, Norton. Had seven children.

JAMES E. WETMORE, 1842-1905, son of David. Bought "Boarding House" and lot on Lot No. 7, now (1912) owned by S. S. Carmichael; but a few years later sold out and bought the Enos H. Flewelling part of Lot No. 8, held now (1912) by his widow. Raised farm crops and strawberries. Taught school in many places in the province and in Clifton several years. Studied plant life, and is quoted freely as an authority in works extant on that subject. Was an attentive member of Masonic Lodge, also a warm and earnest Good Templar. Married, Julia C. Frost, daughter of I. Smith, Norton. Had four children.

